

26 DEC 1982

For Six Month Period Ending

(Insert date)

Name of Registrant

Registration No.

The Palestine Arab Delegation

1459

Business Address of Registrant

P.O. Box 1855, Grand Central Station, New York, New York 10163

I-REGISTRANT

1. Has there been a change in the information previously furnished in connection with the following:

(a) If an individual:

(1) Residence address	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
(2) Citizenship	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
(3) Occupation	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

(b) If an organization:

(1) Name	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(2) Ownership or control	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(3) Branch offices	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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REGISTRATION UNIT

2. Explain fully all changes, if any, indicated in item 1.

IF THE REGISTRANT IS AN INDIVIDUAL, OMIT RESPONSE TO ITEMS 3, 4, and 5.

3. Have any persons ceased acting as partners, officers, directors or similar officials of the registrant during this 6 month reporting period? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name

Position

Date Connection
Ended

4. Have any persons become partners, officers, directors or similar officials during this 6 month reporting period?
 Yes ☐ No ☒ XXXXX

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence Address</i>	<i>Citizenship</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Date Assumed</i>
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5. Has any person named in Item 4 rendered services directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal?
 Yes ☐ No ☒ XXXXX

If yes, identify each such person and describe his services.

6. Have any employees or individuals other than officials, who have filed a short form registration statement, terminated their employment or connection with the registrant during this 6 month reporting period? Yes ☐ No ☒ XXXXX

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Position or connection</i>	<i>Date terminated</i>
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7. During this 6 month reporting period, have any persons been hired as employees or in any other capacity by the registrant who rendered services to the registrant directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal in other than a clerical or secretarial, or in a related or similar capacity? Yes ☐ No ☒ XXXX

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence Address</i>	<i>Position or connection</i>	<i>Date connection began</i>
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II—FOREIGN PRINCIPAL

(PAGE 3)

8. Has your connection with any foreign principal ended during this 6 month reporting period? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name of foreign principal

Date of Termination

9. Have you acquired any new foreign principal¹ during this 6 month reporting period? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish following information:

Name and address of foreign principal

Date acquired

10. In addition to those named in Items 8 and 9, if any, list the foreign principals¹ whom you continued to represent during the 6 month reporting period.

The Arab Higher Committee for Palestine, Almansurieh, Lebanon

III—ACTIVITIES

11. During this 6 month reporting period, have you engaged in any activities for or rendered any services to any foreign principal named in Items 8, 9, and 10 of this statement? Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail your activities and services:

1. The Arab Higher Committee for Palestine, Almansurien, Lebanon,
Our activities were as follows:

1. Held meetings and conferences with members of the United Nations Delegations.
2. Entertained members of United Nations Delegations and others in in the United Nations.
3. Circulated releases which have been already filed.

¹The term "foreign principal" includes, in addition to those defined in section 1(b) of the Act, an individual or organization any of whose activities are directly or indirectly supervised, directed, controlled, financed, or subsidized in whole or in major part by a foreign government, foreign political party, foreign organization or foreign individual. (See Rule 100(a)(9)).

A registrant who represents more than one foreign principal is required to list in the statements he files under the Act only those foreign principals for whom he is not entitled to claim exemption under Section 3 of the Act. (See Rule 208.)

12. During this 6 month reporting period, have you on behalf of any foreign principal engaged in political activity² as defined below?
 Yes ~~XXX~~ No ☐ Our principal is the Arab Higher Committee for Palestine,
 Almansurieh, Lebanon

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail all such political activity, indicating, among other things, the relations, interests and policies sought to be influenced and the means employed to achieve this purpose. If the registrant arranged, sponsored or delivered speeches, lectures or radio and TV broadcasts, give details as to dates, places of delivery, names of speakers and subject matter.

Our principal is the Arab Higher Committee for Palestine, Almansurieh, Lebanon. Our activities are principally at the United Nations to win support of United Nations Delegations in the just cause of Palestine Arab people, victims of Zionist oppressions, occupation and usurpation. Our activities in the United Nations consisted of few releases. Our activities in the United Nations are:

- a. Disproving Zionist lies and revealing the truth to the American public about the Palestine problem.
 - b. Persuade United States Administration to have its policy in the Middle East on justice and best interest of the United States.
 - c. United States stop supporting Zionist illegal oppression and occupation of Palestine, and at least be neutral.
 - d. Persuade U.S.A. to resist to pressure of Zionist leaders who are conspiring to railroad U.S.A. into a Middle East war which may lead to World War III.
13. In addition to the above described activities, if any, have you engaged in activity on your own behalf which benefits any or all of your foreign principals? Yes ☐ No ~~XXX~~

If yes, describe fully.

²The term "political activities" means the dissemination of political propaganda and any other activity which the person engaging therein believes will which he intends to, prevail upon, indoctrinate, convert, induce, persuade, or in any other manner influence any agency or official of the Government of the United States or any section of the public within the United States with reference to formulating, adopting, or changing the domestic or foreign policy of the United States or with reference to the political or public interests, policies, or relations of a government, foreign country or a foreign political party.

IV—FINANCIAL INFORMATION

14. (a) RECEIPTS—MONIES

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received from any foreign principal named in Items 8, 9 and 10 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal, any contributions, income or money either as compensation or otherwise? Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies.³

<i>Date</i>	<i>From Whom</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Amount</i>
June - December, 1982	Arab Higher Committee for Palestine	Office Expenses & Salary	\$13,000.00

Total \$13,000.00

(b) RECEIPTS—THINGS OF VALUE

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received any thing of value⁴ other than money from any foreign principal named in Items 8, 9 and 10 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Name of foreign principal</i>	<i>Date received</i>	<i>Description of thing of value</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
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³A registrant is required to file an Exhibit D if he collects or receives contributions, loans, money, or other things of value for a foreign principal, as part of a fund raising campaign. See Rule 201(e).
⁴Things of value include but are not limited to gifts, interest free loans, expense free travel, favored stock purchases, exclusive rights, favored treatment over competitors, "kickbacks," and the like.

15. (a) DISBURSEMENTS—MONIES

During this 6 month reporting period, have you

(1) disbursed or expended monies in connection with activity on behalf of any foreign principal named in Items 8, 9 and 10 of this statement? Yes ☒ No ☐(2) transmitted monies to any such foreign principal? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies, including monies transmitted, if any, to each foreign principal.

<i>Date</i>	<i>To Whom</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Amount</i>
During six months	Issa Nakhleh	Salary	\$3,000.00
		Various Temporary help	1,535.00
		Rent & Electricity	6,195.70
		Stamps & Mailing	234.80
		Printing & Stationary	687.32
		Telephones & Cables	270.92
		Books, Newspapers & Magazines	68.44
		Miscellaneous	145.00

T \$12,334.18

15. (b) DISBURSEMENTS—THINGS OF VALUE

During this 6 month reporting period, have you disposed of anything of value⁵ other than money in furtherance of or in connection with activities on behalf of any foreign principal named in items 8, 9 and 10 of this statement?

Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Date disposed</i>	<i>Name of person to whom given</i>	<i>On behalf of what foreign principal</i>	<i>Description of thing of value</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
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(c) DISBURSEMENTS—POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

During this 6 month reporting period, have you from your own funds and on your own behalf either directly or through any other person, made any contributions of money or other things of value⁵ in connection with an election to any political office, or in connection with any primary election, convention, or caucus held to select candidates for political office?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount or thing of value</i>	<i>Name of political organization</i>	<i>Name of candidate</i>
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V—POLITICAL PROPAGANDA

(Section 1(j) of the Act defines "political propaganda" as including any oral, visual, graphic, written, pictorial, or other communication or expression by any person (1) which is reasonably adapted to, or which the person disseminating the same believes will, or which he intends to, prevail upon, indoctrinate, convert, induce, or in any other way influence a recipient or any section of the public within the United States with reference to the political or public interests, policies, or relations of a government of a foreign country or a foreign political party or with reference to the foreign policies of the United States or promote in the United States racial, religious, or social dissensions, or (2) which advocates, advises, instigates, or promotes any racial, social, political, or religious disorder, civil riot, or other conflict involving the use of force or violence in any other American republic or the overthrow of any government or political subdivision of any other American republic by any means involving the use of force or violence.)

16. During this 6 month reporting period, did you prepare, disseminate or cause to be disseminated any political propaganda as defined above? Yes ☒ No ☐

IF YES, RESPOND TO THE REMAINING ITEMS IN THIS SECTION V.

17. Identify each such foreign principal.
The Arab Higher Committee for Palestine, Almansurieh, Lebanon

⁵Things of value include but are not limited to gifts, interest free loans, expense free travel, favored stock purchases, exclusive rights, favored treatment over competitors, "kickbacks," and the like.

18. During this 6 month reporting period, has any foreign principal established a budget or allocated a specified sum of money to finance your activities in preparing or disseminating political propaganda? ~~Yes~~ ☐ ~~No~~ ☒

If yes, identify each such foreign principal, specify amount, and indicate for what period of time.

19. During this 6 month reporting period, did your activities in preparing, disseminating or causing the dissemination of political propaganda include the use of any of the following:

☐ Radio or TV broadcasts ~~XXX~~ Magazine or newspaper articles ☐ Motion picture films ☐ Letters or telegrams
☐ Advertising campaigns ~~XXX~~ Press releases ☐ Pamphlets or other publications ~~XXX~~ Lectures or speeches

~~XXX~~ Other (specify) U.S. Citizen, UN Missions, Embassies in Washington, D.C.

20. During this 6 month reporting period, did you disseminate or cause to be disseminated political propaganda among any of the following groups:

☐ Public Officials ☐ Newspapers ☐ Libraries
☐ Legislators ☐ Editors ☐ Educational institutions
☐ Government agencies ☐ Civic groups or associations ☐ Nationality groups
☐ Other (specify) _____

21. What language was used in this political propaganda:

~~XXX~~ English ☐ Other (specify) _____

22. Did you file with the Registration Section, U.S. Department of Justice, two copies of each item of political propaganda material disseminated or caused to be disseminated during this 6 month reporting period? Yes ~~XXX~~ No ☐

23. Did you label each item of such political propaganda material with the statement required by Section 4(b) of the Act? Yes ~~XXX~~ No ☐

24. Did you file with the Registration Section, U.S. Department of Justice, a Dissemination Report for each item of such political propaganda material as required by Rule 401 under the Act? Yes ~~XXX~~ No ☐

VI—EXHIBITS AND ATTACHMENTS

25. EXHIBITS A AND B

- (a) Have you filed for each of the newly acquired foreign principals in Item 9 the following:

Exhibit A⁶ Yes ☐ No ☐
Exhibit B⁷ Yes ☐ No ☐

If no, please attach the required exhibit.

- (b) Have there been any changes in the Exhibits A and B previously filed for any foreign principal whom you represented during this six month period? Yes ☐ No ~~XXX~~

If yes, have you filed an amendment to these exhibits? Yes ☐ No ☐

If no, please attach the required amendment.

⁶The Exhibit A, which is filed on Form 157 (Formerly OBD-67) sets forth the information required to be disclosed concerning each foreign principal.

⁷The Exhibit B, which is filed on Form 155 (Formerly OBD-65) sets forth the information concerning the agreement or understanding between the registrant and the foreign principal.

26. EXHIBIT C.

If you have previously filed an Exhibit C⁸, state whether any changes therein have occurred during this 6 month reporting period. Yes ☐ ~~NO~~

If yes, have you filed an amendment to the Exhibit C? Yes ☐ No ☐

If no, please attach the required amendment.

27. SHORT FORM REGISTRATION STATEMENT

Have short form registration statements been filed by all of the persons named in Items 5 and 7 of the supplemental statement? Yes ~~XXXX~~ No ☐

If no, list names of persons who have not filed the required statement.

The undersigned swear(s) or affirm(s) that he has (they have) read the information set forth in this registration statement and the attached exhibits and that he is (they are) familiar with the contents thereof and that such contents are in their entirety true and accurate to the best of his (their) knowledge and belief, except that the undersigned make(s) no representation as to the truth or accuracy of the information contained in attached Short Form Registration Statement, if any, insofar as such information is not within his (their) personal knowledge.

(Type or print name under each signature)

(Both copies of this statement shall be signed and sworn to before a notary public or other person authorized to administer oaths by the agent, if the registrant is an individual, or by a majority of those partners, officers, directors or persons performing similar functions who are in the United States, if the registrant is an organization.)

ISSA NAKHLEH

Subscribed and sworn to before me at NEW YORK

this 24th day of January, 19 83

Francis Berner
(Signature of notary or other officer)

FRANCIS A. BERNER

Notary Public, New York

⁸The Exhibit C, for which no printed form is provided, consists of a true copy of the charter, articles of incorporation, association, constitution, and bylaws of a registrant that is an organization. (A waiver of the requirement to file an Exhibit C may be obtained for good cause upon written application to the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Internal Security Section, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530.)

Qualified in New York County
Cert. Filed in New York County
Commission Expires March 30, 1983

THE PALESTINE ARAB DELEGATION

P.O. Box 1855
Grand Central Station
New York, N.Y. 10163

July 29, 1982

The Hon. George P. Shultz
Secretary of State
The State Department
2201 C Street
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I have the honor to submit to you a report about two important human problems, which should receive the immediate attention of the United States, as a world champion and defender of Human Rights. They are:

1. The problem of the Palestinian Refugees in the suburbs of Tyre and in the suburbs of Sidon.
2. The problem of the 7,000 Palestinian and Lebanese civilians detained by the Israeli forces in concentration camps, since June 20, 1982.

1. THE PROBLEM OF THE PALESTINIAN REFUGEES IN THE SUBURBS OF TYRE AND SIDON

There were three refugee camps in the suburbs of Tyre namely: El Buss, Burj Elshemali; and Rashidieh. The number of the Palestinian refugees living in these camps or outside them, was according to UNRWA statistics 57,628.

There were also three refugee camps in the suburbs of Sidon, namely: Nabatieh, Mieh Mieh, and Ein El Hilweh. The number of the Palestinian refugees living in these camps or outside of them were 54,059. (Enclosed is an UNRWA map showing the locations of these camps).

The wrath, religious and ethnic hatred of the Nazi war criminal Ariel Sharon and his thugs were directed against these innocent civilians in the most barbaric and inhuman manner. The Israeli forces shelled and bombed these refugee camps from the air, from the sea, and from the ground. They destroyed 80% of the homes of these refugees during the war. After the Israeli forces occupied Tyre and Sidon they sent the demolition squads and destroyed every house which was not hit during the war. Thereafter, the bulldozers demolished every part of any house which was still standing.

Now we have 111,687 Palestinian refugees who became homeless again. They were expelled from Palestine in 1948 when Jews occupied their homes, lands and possessions, and they took refuge in Lebanon. Now for the second time, the Nazi Jews have decided to completely destroy their homes, furniture, and make them homeless again. The Nazi war criminal Sharon decided that all Palestinians must be expelled from Lebanon, and therefor he decided to erase all these refugee camps.

The Israeli forces under the direct orders of Sharon, and the Chief of Staff, Ralph Eitan, have treated these Palestinians in the most inhuman manner. After they occupied Tyre and Sidon, they surrounded the area and arrested all males from 16 to 60 years old, and detained them. Old men, women, and children, were left alone without homes, without shelter, without food, and even prevented UNRWA Officers from supplying these Palestinians with any provisions.

The following are quotations from American Newspapers about the tragedy of these Palestinians: John Yemma, Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor, in the issue of July 12, 1982, stated:

"Two weeks ago, 370 families (2,000 people) were back at Rashadiya, subsisting as they could among the ruins. By late last week, Red Cross worker Max Oser said that 570 new families (another 4,000 people) were living in Rashadiya. Before Israel overran the camp an estimated 15,000 people lived here and worked the fields....

"The story is much the same in Ain Al Hilweh in Sidon. Israeli bombing in early June damaged or destroyed virtually every building of a camp that once housed 18,000. Many residents fled to Beirut or the Bekaa Valley. Those who were scattered in the hills nearby have begun to return, having nothing better than this rubble to return to. The Red Cross estimates 5,000 people are back....

"Like Rashadiya, Ain Al Hilweh, today is peopled mostly with children, women, and old men. The younger men have been detained by the Israelis and in some cases by the right-wing Phalangist forces who have been establishing themselves in the city."

Trudy Rubin, Special Correspondent of the Christian Monitor, in the issue of July 23, 1982, stated:

"Thousands of homeless Palestinians who fled the shattered refugee camps of Ain Al Hilweh during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, are now living in abysmal conditions in abandoned buildings and open lots in this seaside city...

"Additional hundreds have returned to squat amidst unexploded artillery shells in the total ruins of their former homes...

"[Lebanese and United Nations sources have estimated 100,000 to 200,000 Lebanese and Palestinians have been made homeless]...

"In one unfinished high-rise apartment building, refugees have moved into a row of future ground-level store fronts, now merely walls and ceilings open to the street. Nearly all are women, children, and elderly. The cluster around any foreign visitor, asking help in finding their menfolk who have been taken by the Israelis for questioning and from whom they have had no word...

"We want only to go back to Ain Al Hilweh to find our men," says Samira Nasrallah, a pale young woman in a dirty knit shirt and purple skirt whose four young children cluster round her. She, her family, another young woman with four small sons, and her mother, are crowded together in one 8 by 12 foot storefront."

David B. Ottoway, Correspondent of the Washington Post, in the issue of July 20, 1982, stated:

"RACHIDEYEH, Israeli-occupied Lebanon-Bewildered and subdued, thousands of Palestinian refugees have begun returning to the wreckage of their camp here in Southern Lebanon, wondering what fate awaits them and how to put back together the pieces of their broken lives, families, and shell-battered homes...

"Already 4,000 of the camp's former 15,000 inhabitants have returned, believing they are back to stay, oblivious of the fact that Israel and many Lebanese leaders - envision closure of all the refugee camps and the scattering of the thousands of Palestinians homeless to the four corners of Lebanon, if not abroad...

"The broader problem of these people, now refugees twice-over, is that "nobody wants them," in the words of a U.N. agency official...

"As they pick their way through the ruins of what once were their homes, Palestinians today seem to be asking what Israeli- and Lebanese- intentions towards them are....

"It is not only the Israelis who would like to get all the Palestinians, guerillas and refugees, out of Lebanon. A good number of Lebanese Christian and even Moslem leaders share the sentiment...

"RACHIDEYEH, ONE OF the three Palestinian camps ravaged by the fighting in southern Lebanon, is a total mess and only a refugee with no other place to call home would dream of setting foot here...

"We must fix them before winter," he says with urgency in his voice. He is unaware, until told, that the Israeli government doesn't want the houses fixed, or even tents put up, because it seeks to close down the camps, which it regards as "hot-houses for the terrorists and terrorism....

"IN SIDON, AN ISRAELI officer is slow and careful in his answer to what the Army plans to do about the refugees and their shattered camps...

"The Lebanese don't like them," he says. "They don't even want to rent houses to them here. They want them out. I cannot blame them. They were really suffering a lot in the past seven years.....

"It will be impossible to send 200,000 Palestinians someplace else," he replies. "They will live here despite the fact that nobody wants them. It really is a tragedy... It is bad to resettle them in camps."

Dr. Kevin M. Cahill in the New York Times issue of July 24, 1982, states:

"I undertook a tour of the war-ravaged areas of Lebanon at the request of Terence J. Cardinal Cooke, who is President of the Catholic Near East Welfare Association. Accompanied by Msgr. Edward Foster of the Pontifical Mission, I worked in that scarred and tortured land once famed for its beauty. Square blocks of the ancient biblical cities of Tyre and Sidon have been bombed away. We could not find a single person - in the formerly Christian town of Damur, and Israeli bulldozers were wiping away evidence that Palestinian camps, once home for tens of thousands of families, even existed...

"I met an Austrian woman whose husband and two children were gone when she returned home from her job as a nurse in West Beirut. They lived in a camp that had been destroyed by incendiary and cluster bombs. "I could find no one," she said, "only bits and pieces of arms and legs. We just pushed the whole camp into a hole and covered it with plastic and earth." Wherever we traveled, official statistics released by the occupying forces referred only to Lebanese casualties, so one often heard ludicrously low estimates. It was as if the Palestinians - those hundreds of thousands of women and children who had nothing to do with Palestine Liberation Organization fighters - simply did not exist....

"Aid is received by the government authorities only for displaced Lebanese, who, to be sure, deserve international help, for they have suffered inordinately since the civil war broke out in 1975. The occupying forces refuse, however, to accept any direct assistance for Palestinians, stopping even food and medicines from being taken to the ravaged, rat-infested ghettos of West Beirut."

We submit Mr. Secretary, that the best solution for these Palestinian Refugees, in Lebanon, is that they should be repatriated to their original homes and villages, from which they were expelled by the Zionists terrorists in 1948, and that they should be given possession of their homes and properties in so-called Israel, in accordance with the United Nations Resolutions.

If this is not feasible at this time, and pending final solution of the Palestinian problem, we recommend the following measures:

(1) SETTLEMENT IN THE WEST
BANK AND GAZA

(a) Israel should immediately withdraw from the West Bank and Gaza in accordance with the Resolution 242 of the United Nations Security Council of 1967, and other United Nations resolutions on this subject. As Israel occupied these areas in three days in 1967, they should be given three days by the Security Council, with the backing of the United States to withdraw from these areas.

(b) An International force from the United States, France, and the Scandavian Countries, should be deployed on the 1967 borders, between the West Bank and Gaza and so-called Israel.

(c) All Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon who are now about 232,455 together with the 6,000 P.L.O. Freedom Fighters in West Beirut should be settled in the West Bank and Gaza. The settlements established by so-called Israel in these areas since 1967, should be used to settle some of these Palestinian Refugees.

(2) BUILDING FOR THE PALESTINE REFUGEES HOMES IN LEBANON

If settlement of the Palestine Refugees in the West Bank and Gaza cannot be carried out at this moment, the United States should immediately establish a fund for building homes for these Palestine homeless refugees and for the homeless Lebanese, and for repairing all houses damaged by the Israeli war criminals. The \$2.6 billion dollars allocated for military and economic aid for so-called Israel for 1982 should be paid in this fund. Additional contributions should be sought from the United States and other countries for a fund of \$10 billion dollars, for assisting these homeless Palestinians and Lebanese.

As the winter is coming soon, the building and repairing of homes should be completed before the end of September, 1982, otherwise most of these women, children, and old men, will die.

We appeal to you Mr. Secretary, to consider the problem of the Palestine Refugees in Lebanon and the homeless Lebanese with the utmost urgency. This is a human problem, which should be solved before political problems.

2. THE PROBLEM OF THE 7,000 CIVILIANS PALESTINIANS,
LEBANESE AND CITIZENS OF OTHER COUNTRIES,
DETAINED BY ISRAELI FORCES IN LEBANON

After Israeli forces occupied the South of Lebanon Tyre and Sidon, they rounded up and arrested all the male population from the six Palestine refugee camps, from the ages of 14 to 60, and all doctors and medical attendants in hospitals in the area. Male Lebanese of the Muslim Religion in Southern Lebanon from Tyre and Sidon were also arrested. The Israelis state that the arrested civilians were 7,000, and some Palestinians and Lebanese say the number is about 10,000. The great majority of these men are presently detained in camps near Nabatieh and many were transported for Israel for investigations and torture. All these men were blind-folded, tied to each other, beaten, humiliated, and tortured in the most inhuman manner.

Amongst these detained were many Palestinian doctors and doctors, surgeons, dentists, and medical staff from Norway, Canada, France, Belgium, Bangladesh, Iraq, Egypt, who worked in hospitals in Sidon, Tyre and Southern Lebanon.

These detainees are kept in Nazi-like concentration camps in the most inhuman conditions, denied proper food or water and tortured in the Jew-Nazi inhuman methods. If one prisoner asks for water once, twice or thrice he is beaten until unconscious or murdered. A full page advertisement appeared in the New York Times of July 25, 1982, in which eyewitnesses testified to this brutal inhuman Nazi-Jew savage tortures and murders. Dr. Chris Giannou, a Canadian surgeon, Dr. Steinar Berge, a Norweigan, and Oyvind Moller, a Norweigan medical staff testified the following:

From Dr. Chris Giannou:

"This is the scene out in the courtyard. You have these prisoners sitting down and they're sitting out in the heat; their wrists are bound. People would call out for water and they would be refused. They would call out for water again and they would be insulted. They would continue to call out for water and the soldier would go over and start hitting

them-one of the guards. And it was either a question of punching or kicking or hitting, with wooden sticks or broken legs of tables and chairs. One fellow had a modern version of a cat-of-nine-tails-a series of strings, pieces of rope with nuts and bolts tied to the end. They had plastic tubing, plastic hose....

"Some of the beatings appeared to be quite indiscriminate. Others began because prisoners were talking to each other. Some were to ridicule the prisoners, to intimidate them. Bursts of machine gun fire shot over our heads. In the courtyard next to ours, we thought they were executing people...

"Some of the beatings were gang beatings-four or five soldiers striking out at one prisoner lying there. One of the doctors, an Iraqi surgeon, Mohammed Ibrahim, was beaten ferociously, lying the sandbox of the school playground with his face in the sand. He was very near me. I saw him. He was very, very severely beaten-continuously for at least 15 to 20 minutes...

"He was beaten with sticks, staves, chair legs and plastic hoses. They struck him all over his body: the chest, abdomen, head and limbs. They kept kicking him as well. When I got over to examine him I thought he had stopped breathing. I thought he had asphyxiated in the sand. I turned him over and found he was still breathing. He was conscious but in terrible shape. He was left to bake in the sun...

"I saw four prisoners beaten to death. I was called over continuously by Israeli guards to examine wounded prisoners. On two occasions I examined the bodies of prisoners who had been beaten to death. One of the cadavers was a fellow who was a few yards away from me and beaten very viciously and left to lie in the sun several hours. I told the soldiers there was nothing to do for him. 'He's dead,' I said. 'Take him away.' He had been beaten by four soldiers with wooden sticks, staves and plastic hoses....

"I examined another prisoner's cadaver. Two other prisoners in his group had also died, as told to me by fellow prisoners. And I had no reason to doubt them. My colleague, Dr. Steinar Berge, examined two further cadavers. He saw another five to six piled up in an ambulance....

"In another courtyard of the convent school-full of fruit trees- the prisoners were blindfolded. They had their hands extended behind their backs. Their legs were bent at the knees. Their wrists were bound to their ankles with hands and legs then drawn up behind the back. They were attached to tree trunks with rope through the elbows to pull them up tight against the trunk."

From Dr. Steinar Berge:

"I said to Oyvind, constantly: Remember, remember, notice and notice. We must not forget this if we survive. So we kept reminding ourselves to observe and remember. We must not forget. I made a map in my head to locate where every incident happened. We tried to memorize every detail."

From Oyvind Moller:

"There was a man, in his sixties. He was now desperate. The heat was unbearable. We had had no water. He got up and staggered forward. He tried to kick an Israeli soldier in the leg to get his attention. Four or five soldiers jumped him, kicked and beat him. They used plastic hoses, sticks, ropes with knots and kicked him with their boots. They kept this up for ten minutes. Steinar was with me and we both agree it was for at least ten minutes. It was terrible to watch. It seemed to go on forever. This took place in front of everybody. Such savage beating went on constantly in the yard but not in front of the entire group. For ten minutes they pounded and beat him everywhere: in the groin, the stomach, and the head. Yes, all over his body. When they were finished beating him he lay still. Then they tied his heels together and tied the rope to his wrists and he was trussed up in an arch, lying on his stomach with his head pulled up by the tautness of the rope around his heels and wrists. It was sickening...

"Later I saw him again. I was five to six meters away from the old man. He was no longer trussed up. He lay motionless in the sun with three others. They all seemed dead. They were piled on top of each other, their motionless limbs intertwined. They were swollen. None moved. That was the last I saw of that old man....

"Whenever prisoners started to ask for water, the soldiers began the beatings. We heard prisoners had been without water in the broiling sun for three days. Whenever a prisoner cried for water he was beaten...

"At one point, some soldiers brought a few cups of water. Some prisoners got up on their knees and tried to crawl forward. Their handcuffed hands were stretched out in front of them in a posture of prayer, begging for water. Many pleaded: "Please, give me some water."

"Now soldiers came forward. They had cups and let a couple of prisoners have a few meager drops of water. The soldiers were taunting the prisoners. Then the soldiers threw the remaining water in the cups in the faces of the prisoners...

"Prisoners now pleaded for water even more frantically. The soldiers moved forward and began to beat the prisoners fiercely with sticks. The prisoners tried to retreat to the group. But the soldiers moved after them and struck them repeatedly with staves. The prisoners collapsed on the ground."

Those detained are all civilians who were not Freedom Fighters of the PLO Resistance Movement. The PLO Freedom Fighters were either killed in battle, or escaped to the hills, when the Israeli forces occupied these areas.

The civilians detained are protected by the 1949 Geneva Convention for the protection of civilian persons at the time of war, and if any amongst the detainees are members of the PLO Resistance Movement, they should be treated, in accordance with the 1949 Geneva Convention, relating to the treatment of prisoners of war.

The Israeli war criminals claim that these Conventions do not apply to the PLO Resistance Movement and they illegally call them terrorists. Article 4A (2) of the Prisoner of War Convention, deals with the status of organized resistance movements. "It provides that the following persons are also privileged combatants who are entitled to P.O.W. status if captured: Members of other militias and members of other volunteer corps, including those of organized resistance movements, belonging to a Party to the conflict and operating in or outside their own territory, even if this territory is occupied, provided that such militias or volunteer corps including such organized resistance movements, fulfill the following conditions:

- (a) that of being commanded by a person responsible for his subordinates;
- (b) that of having a fixed distinctive sign recognizable at a distance;
- (c) that of carrying arms openly;
- (d) that of conducting their operations in accordance with the laws and customs of war.

It must be stated that the Security Council Resolution No. 465 (1980) of March 1, 1980, which was adopted unanimously, affirmed as follows:

"Affirming once more that the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August, 1949 is applicable to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem."

The application of the Geneva Convention to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967 including Jerusalem was also confirmed by the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly 36/147 of December 16, 1981, and 39/147 of February 12, 1982.

Furthermore, it must be pointed out that by launching this war and crossing the borders of a member state of the United Nations, the military and political leaders of so-called Israel and the top officers of the Israeli armed forces are guilty of the following crimes:

a. Crimes against the peace: By planning, preparation, initiation, and waging a war of aggression, crossing the frontiers of Lebanon, a sovereign state and a United Nations member.

b. War Crimes: Murder of civilian population mainly women, children, and old men by bombardment of 25 villages, five towns, and six Palestine refugee camps, by murdering and ill treatment of prisoners of war, indiscriminate and deliberate destruction of five towns, 25 villages and six refugee camps.

c. War against Humanity by murder, detention, inhuman treatment of civilians, forcing civilians to live under the trees and in the open, denying civilians food, water and electricity.

d. Israeli forces under the order of Sharon and Eitan used poison gas against PLO Freedom Fighters, and used cluster bombs, phosphorus bombs, and napalm bombs against civilians in refugee camps.

For the above-mentioned reasons it is respectfully requested that the United States take the following measures, in accordance with the United States Laws:

1. Suspend all economic and military assistance to so-called Israel, in accordance with Section 116; and Section 502B, of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 as amended. Section 116 states: Human Rights. (a) No assistance may be provided under this part to the government of any country which engages in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights, including torture or cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment, prolonged detention without charges, or other flagrant denial of the rights to life, liberty, and the security of persons, unless such assistance will directly benefit the needy people in such country.

Section 502B states: HUMAN RIGHTS. (a) (1) The United States shall, in accordance with its international obligations as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in keeping

with the constitutional heritage and traditions of the United States, promote and encourage increased respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, throughout the world without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion. Accordingly, a principal goal of the foreign policy of the United States shall be to promote the increased, observance of internationally recognized human rights by all countries. (2) Except under circumstances specified in this section, no security assistance may be provided to any country the government of which engages in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights.

2. The United States should suspend all deliveries of weapons sold to so-called Israel, in accordance with Section 3 and 4 of The Arms Export Control Act. Section 4 of the said Act states: PURPOSES FOR WHICH MILITARY SALES BY THE UNITED STATES ARE AUTHORIZED: - Defense articles and defense service shall be sold by the United States Government under this Act to friendly countries solely for internal security, for legitimate self-defense.

As so-called Israel used the United States weapons by launching a criminal war of aggression in Lebanon, and has used and is still using United States airplanes, United States armored equipment and ammunitions, to bomb civilians and kill men, women, and children. This is not legitimate self-defense, but, is an aggressive, criminal war, which constitute Crime Against The Peace, War Crimes, Crimes Against Humanity and Genocide. Therefore, the United States should invoke Section 3 of The Arms Export Control Act to suspend all deliveries of weapons and ammunitions to Israel. Section 3 (i) (B) states: "No cash sales or deliveries pursuant to previous sales may be made with respect to any foreign country under this Act, as hereinafter provided, if such country uses defense articles, furnished under this Act, in substantial violation of any agreement entered into pursuant to any such Act by using such articles for the purpose not authorized under Section 4 (namely for defense purposes).

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, Mr. Secretary, we most respectfully request you to use your prestige, authority, high moral integrity, and humanity, so that the United States Administration support the following humanitarian and legal measures:

The United States should take the initiative in the United Nations Security Council to unanimously adopt the following measures and enforce them under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter:

1. Immediate cease fire in all Lebanon.

2. Immediate withdrawal of all Israeli armed forces from the territory of Lebanon and the immediate release of all detained persons in Lebanon.
3. Deployment of the United States, French, and Scandanavian armed forces in Lebanon, until the election of a Lebanese President, and the formation of a Lebanese Government, in September, 1982.
4. Immediate withdrawal of all Israeli armed forces and civil administration from the West Bank and Gaza to the borders which existed on the 5th of June, 1967, and deployment of United States, French, and Scandanavian forces on these borders.
5. Repatriation of all PLO Freedom Fighters and all Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon to the West Bank and Gaza.
6. Immediate withdrawal of all Israeli forces from the Golan Heights and deployment of United Nations peace keeping forces on the borders which existed on the 5th of June, 1967.
7. Appointing a United Nations Commission and establishing a fund of \$12 billion for settling the Palestine Refugees who are in Lebanon, in the West Bank and Gaza, and assisting in the reconstruction of all homes and buildings destroyed in Lebanon as the result of this War and other hostilities in Lebanon.
8. Entrusting the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to help the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza, to set up a democratic government, either as a unitary state or as a federation with the Kingdom of Jordan.
9. Convening a peace conference either in the United Nations Headquarters in New York, or in the United Nations Headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, attended by the following:
 - a. The five permanent members of the Security Council
 - b. Saudi Arabia
 - c. Egypt

- d. Syria
- e. Jordan
- f. Israel
- g. Lebanon
- h. Palestine

The peace conference should have the following terms of reference:

- a. How to solve the Palestine problem with all its dimensions.
- b. How can peace be established in the Middle East in accordance with the United Nations Charter and the principles of International Law and Justice.

Respectfully Yours,

Issa Nakhleh

ISSA NAKHLEH

Representative of the
ARAB HIGHER COMMITTEE FOR PALESTINE

cc: The Hon. George W. Bush
Vice President

Hon. William P. Clark
Assistant to the President
For National Security Affairs

Hon. Thomas F. O'Neill, Jr.
Speaker

Hon. Casper Weinberger
Secretary of Defense

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Chairman, Foreign Affairs
Committee of the House of
Representatives

Hon. Edwin Meese, III
Counselor to the President

Hon. James A. Baker, III
Chief of Staff

This material is filed, under the Foreign Agents' Registration Act with the Department of Justice where the required statement of the Palestine Arab Delegation, as an agency of the Arab Higher Committee for Palestine, is available for inspection. Registration does not imply approval of this material by the United States Government.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
REGISTRATION UNIT
CRIMINAL DIVISION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20530

NOTICE

Please answer the following questions and return this sheet in triplicate with your supplemental statement:

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